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THE TIMES COMPANY. MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET. PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT. 'PHONE 171,

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE. Richmond Lodge, Masons, Masonic Tem-

ple.
Germania Lodge, K. of P., Ellett's Hall.
Fritzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., ragle Hall.
Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Lamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall. Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Jamestown Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Lafayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
O. D. Division, Railroad Telegraphers, Eagle Hall.
Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cersley's Hall.
Union Council, R. A., Corcoran Hall.
J. A. Cummings Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Ellett's Hall.
Capital City Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gatewood's Hall.
Trinity Lodge, G. T., Central Hall.
Howard's Grove Lodge, G. T., Howard's Grove.
Catholic Beneficial Society, Cathedral

Grove. Catholic Beneficial Society, Cathedral Hall. Hall.
Central Beneficial and Social Society,
Lee-Camp Hall.
Richmond Conclave, I. O. H., Central
Hall.
Company D. First Regiment, Armory,
Company F. First Regiment, Armory,
R. L. I. Blues, Ninth and Cary streets,
Richmond Howitzers, Howitzers' Armory,
ry.

### A LAS. APPEAL.

Turn out, Democrats, and vote for your party's nominees, One member of Congress from Virginia may decide which party shall control the House of Representatives, and the question whether that publican may turn upon one vote. Let every Democrat in Virginia ask himself how he would feel if a Democratic candidate failed of election by one vote, and could never forgive himself, and his fel-

out, therefore, and vote for the candidates and for the amendment to the Constitution that will save this State \$60,000 every year.

New York Evening Post upon the lessons that our naval officers are disposed to draw from the battle between the Japanese and Chinese ships off the mouth of the Yalu river. Clever, humorous and pathetic also as the Post's article is its logic is that it would be just as well if this country took less interest in supsary for contending with a first-class naval power upon the ocean in case circumstances forced us into such a contest, and, upon that point, we take the most decided issue with the Post, We have already gone far enough in the construction of a modern navy to have four first-class battle ships equal to an encounter with any battle ships ond-class, the Texas and the Maine, and we have a number-just how many is not now recollected-of cruisers that compare favorably with the best cruisers that any other power has. The question which the United States has now to consider is, shall we stop in our most favorable progress towards a navy equal to protecting American interests whenever they may be assailed, or shall we go on in our movement towards a navy proportioned to the demands upon it that may

There is, indeed, a still further ques tion involved in case it be decided to build more ships, and that is what shall be the character of these ships. The Times says go on with the construction of all the ships necessary to make us a navy that can protect our coast from a foreigner and make those ships battle ships of the first order until we have all of them that our case requires. We have pretty well reached the end of a policy that calls for pensions to deserters, bounty jumpers and camp followers, and we can, therefore, see just how far we are to be involved by that policy. We see that our liability will go no further than it has already atthined to, and it will steadily decrease from this time. which we can reckon with the navy and find out just what we can spend upon an adequate one. We know, therefore, that we can go on with the construction of ships without running any risk that they and the bounty jumpers together

Upon the question whether we should build more battle ships, the article which Secretary of the Navy Herbert has contributed to the current number of the North American Review should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the subject. He takes strong ground for first-class battle ships, and his argument, which is entirely satisfactory to us, is about as follows:

Unprotected ships, if they accomplish anything in war, must at some time come within the influence of the enemy's werful guns. When that case arises it is goodbye to the unprotected ships. The heavily protected battle ships may succumb to the destructive altack of the enemy's beavy guns, but, in the meantime, it is dealing out havor to the enemy and it has as good a chance to survive as the enemy has. The one must certainly be destroyed, the other may sur-

Our information concerning the battle meagre and unsatisfactory that generalisations from it are dangerous. We

a description in detail of all the ships engaged in that fight on both sides. We find that the Chinese had two second-class battle ships, while the best ships of the Japanese were of the cruiser type. The battle ships survived the action with no more than a reasonable in-jury to one, while one of the best of the Japanese cruisers was so badly dis-abled as to be practically useless.

Mr. Herbert draws the conclusion, and, we think justly, that the lessons of the battle are that we should continue the construction of first-class battle ships until we have all that our situation calls

DR. CURRY'S BOOK.

The publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, have sent us a work just issued by them from the pen of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, entitled, "The Southern States of the American Union Considered in Their Relation to the Constitution of the United States and to the Resulting Union." In this work Dr. Curry has traced with a master's hand, the formation of the colonies, their develop-ment into States, their voluntary association of themselves into a Union in which they reserved to themselves many of their original sovereigns rights, and he has laid bare the naked foundations upon which the Union was constructed with a clearness, a force and a simplicity which has never been excelled if it has any-where been so well done. He has surveyed the whole field with the eye of a student who has perfectly familiarized himself with the entire literature of the case, and with the experience of a statesman who is deeply cognizant of the philosophy of all the different situations that our history as a people has developed The work, as its title indicates, is es-

pecially devoted to illustrating the conservative, just and constitutional positions which the Southern States have ever taken in the country's history, and It will furnish the foremost men upon the other side much more than they can do to answer Dr. Curry's simple yet powerful recital of the historical facts that demonstrate that the South's course prior to the war was strictly within the limits of its plain, constitutional rights.

We are frank to say that we think Dr. Curry's work by far the most effective defence of the South's position that has ever yet been made, and we would like to see it read in every quarter of the civilized world. And it will be read. Our position prior to the war was one founded on granite, and all that is needed for the intelligent opinion of the world to concede it is a plain, simple, unvarnished statement of it like that which Dr. Curry has furnished.

### THE CASE OVERSTATED.

The Albany Argus makes the following

"It is estimated that one-third of the voters in this State demand money on election day, and that in several of the county towns the evil has assumed even greater proportions. In certain wards in Albany fully two-thirds of the voters want money for their votes."

If we believed this statement we should have but little hope for the future of statement is confined to New York, the fact that Republican institutions have produced such widespread depravity there would prove that it was their nature to work out this result, and if that is their nature the virtue of the strongest race would fall before them in time. We do not, however, believe the statement, or anything like it. Within the past twelve years New York has had two elections which totally disprove it. When Mr. Cleveland was the Democratic candidate for Governor against Judge Folger there were ten Republican dollars to be spent in the election to one Democratic dollar; yet, because the Federal administration had the effrontery to come into the con-test and try to force Folger upon the people, they rose up en masse and gave Cleveland such a majority as never was heard of in the history of that State.

In the fall of 1892, when the issue be tween the parties was the reduction of the tariff, the protected industries would beve furnished money enough to pay ten dollars apiece for one hundred thousand sum was necessary to secure the State to Harrison. The State went, though, for Mr. Cleveland by the great plurality of 45,518. Loose talk, founded on conjecture, goes for nothing against facts like these. The editor of the Albany Argus has known some cases of very bold purchase of voters, and he has generalized from those cases. He has plainly, however, allowed too much importance to

Bribery of the individual voter is in

famous, but we do not look upon bribery

of the individual voter as the seriou danger connected with the corruption of elections. Supposing a great part of the population was corrupt and susceptible to bribery, it is yet too difficult and too dangerous to get at a sufficient number of electors with bribes to determine an election in most cases. The dangerous use of money in corrupting elections is where it is given to political leaders by avowed friends of their own party. The last election in Virginia furnishes ar illustration of the way in which money is used in its most dangerous way for cor rupting the suffrage. Two or three hun dred dollars are given to a candidate for the Legislature, by some one interested to have a voice in that Legislature, nominally to assist him in his canvass but when it gets into his pocket he invariably finds that illicit relations have been thereby established between him and the donor that he is never thereafter able to sever. In this way the donor of the money comes to acquire a dominating influence over the Legislative body, by which he is able to warp it into the performance of whatever he desires to be accomplished. That is the point where money gets in its worst work for corrupt-

ing the suffrage. Its next most baleful work is accorplished in the purchase of the election officers. These are the dangerous places. These are the points at which elections are debauched by the use of money. We entirely agree with Mr. Cleveland, who said, in acting on an application for par-

"I cannot patdon a crime against the election laws, except it be in a case presenting unusually strong considerations for clemency. I consider such offences the worst of all crimes, and I know of none, the punishment of which is more important to the public."

We must end corruption in our politics, or we shall all go to the dogs,

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: Dr. Chauncey Depew has been amusing himself and astonishing the natives in the inwards of the State by making Republican speeches from a car platform, after the manner of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison on his transcontinental parlor car eloquence tour. Dr. Depew seems to enjoy this stumping on wheels. Doubtless the motion generates heat and order, in his intellect, while the five minutes or ten minutes at the stations where he stops afford him refreshment and allow him to blow off steam. It rained cats and dogs and whole menageries on Wednesday, but Dr. Depew's Jambent opatory was not put out. In particular his wit burned with brilliancy and dried the air to the discouragement of umbrellas.

at its outset as a bold, vigorous and regourceful campaigner. He has fought a courageous battle against odds that would have discouraged aimost any other man in public life, and if he wins it will be a great personal triumph for him.

Philadelphia Record: The City of Paris brought an assorted cargo of passengers as well as parcels. Carnegie, Talmage and Langtry were among the returned wanderers who find the United States the best place to make money and other countries the best in which to spend it.

Naval Vivisection.

Before any actual fighting had taken place in the war between China and Japan we pointed out one cause of the extraordinary interest taken in the impending conflict by the Powers not directly concerned in R. This was the chance that experts could at last see how a modern navy would behave in action. Sure enough, since the terrible seafight off the Yalu the critics and amateurs have been having a joyful time. Special messengers have been rushed off to see Captain Mahan to find out if the ships were sunk and the thousands of men growned or blown to pieces according to preconceived notions of the way the thing would be done, and in the highest style of the art. Naval architects and gunmakers and officers of the marine have been eagerly looking for confirmation of their own crotchets, or refutation of the ridiculous ideas of rival experts, and the whole thing has been more like a gathering about a vivisection than anything else.

Usually, in such cases, there is at least, a pretence of humanity. War is a terrible thing, military students have said, Naval Vivisection,

thing has been more like a gathering about a vivisection than anything else.

Usually, in such cases, there is at least, a pretence of humanity. War is a terrible thing, military students have said, but if it must come, with all its calamities and barbardies, it is our duty to learn what we can from it. But there has been almost nothing of this in the discussions of the naval battle between the Chinese and Japanese. We do not now remember to have seen a single expression of sympathy or of norror in the writings of the expert disputants. The nearest approach to human feeling they have displayed—not a very elevated type of feeling, it must be adma.ted—is a thanking their stars that it was a lot of heather Japs and Chinamen who had tried the experiment for the benefit of more civilized races. The laster could thus save their own skins, while getting a valuable lesson in the science of Gastroying human life by wholesale.

Now this blunting of humane sensibilities is not a thing to be looked upon lightly. The pursuit of war in a quasiscientific spirit seems to have filled many minds with a scal for weapons of precision, for beautiful strategy and naval evolutions, for quick-firing suns and new tricks of armor, to the entire oversight of what an essentially barbarous thing war is. They will surn to accounts of the Yalu fight and read such a bit as the following, from the narrative of an eye-witness, printed in the North China Herald:

"We now observed the Chiyuen suddenly heel over and sink, probably from a

eye-witness, printed in the North China Heraid:

"We now observed the Chiyuen suddenly heel over and sink, probably from a chance shot from the enemy's first division." But they betray no thrill of horror at the thought of a crew of 300 mea thus going to the bottom without a moment's warning. They rather exclaim, with a sort of bastard scientific enthusiasm: "By Jove! Old Krupp was right, after all." Or they will read of the Kingyuen going down like lead before a torpedo, with a complement of 250 men, and will only think of the splendid argument this will furnish them to squeeze an appropriation for more torpedo boats out of their Parliamens or Congress. In short, the new school of naval experts, with their great learning and scientific attainments, tends distinctly to throw an unreal glamour about war, and to make it little else than a beautiful demonstration of mathematical theses or problems in mechanics or ballistics. This is a clear return to savagery. The whole progress of civilization has been marked by efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and to make resort to it as reluctant as possible, but our modern scientific fighters are in danger of forgetting and counteracting all that, and making war sees a thing in which to take a barbaric delight.

If any one is yet in doubt about the way in which the growth of the navy

making war seem a thing in which to take a barbaric delight.

If any one is yet in doubt about the way in which the growth of the navy itself has fostered a warlike spirit among us, and made it seem a light thing to go to war, he need only look at the effect of the new navy on the last two Secretaries of the Department. Mr. Tracy was known only as a quiet lawyer before he was put at the head of the navy, but no sconer had he got there than he began to cast about for some corpus vile to try his big guns upon. Because one commander lost a good hance, though an illegal one, to blow

engines of destruction into a man's hands he becomes mad to get them at work.

Secretary Herbert has undergene a not dissimilar metamorphosis. Not long ago this erstwhile inoffensive cotagressman gave us a picture of a modern battle-ship moving into an enemy's harbor, the happy captain pressing a button now here, now there, and dealing out death and destruction with beautiful effectiveness. In the last North American he has an article on the lessons of the Yalu sea fight, in which there is not a word of sympathy for victims or survivors, not a line in deprecation of our own country ever being drawn into war, but only and everywhere anxiety about making our battleships bigger and more deadly. Is it any wonder that when the head of the Department takes such a tone, a subordinate should draw a fancy picture of a "hell of death and destruction," and print it in a popular magazine, as the kind of a thing naval officers think about day and night?

Of course this is partly to be explained on the ground of professional absorption. This is natural enough, and need not be objected to. But the danger lies in popularizing such professional absorption, in spreading broadcast the idea that because modern warfare is scientific, it thereby ceases to be savage by nature, and that a great industrial nation, at peace with all the world, and able to remain so indefinitely, ought to spend its brains and treasure in getting ready to fight all comers. Naval experts who propagate such barbarous notions are doing what physicians would do if they tried to make peache take a purely soi.

fight all comers. Naval experts who propagate such barbarous notions are doing what physicians would do if they tried to make people take a purely scientific view of disease, or to lose all dread of it for themselves or sympathy for those who suffer from it. The heartless way in which havel writers have been

in the Greene County Court to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for an lawful shooting.

Nathaniel Jarrell, sentenced in October, 1894, in the Greene County Court to three years' imprisonment for bigamy.

A. D. Jackson, sentenced in the Lee County Court in November, 1893, to two years' and one month imprisonment for felonious assault.

John Dove, sentenced in October, 1893, in the Montgomery County Court to two years' imprisonment for chicken stealing.

Scott Goodman (colored), sentenced in February, 1890, in the Corporation Court of Norfolk to ten years' imprisonment for malicious shooting.

Robert Scott, of Rockbridge county, who has served one year and eight months on a sentence of three years.

An application for pardon had also been presented on behalf of Jack Prince (colored), who in October, 1892, was sentenced in the Wythe County Court to nine years' imprisonment for shooting with intent to kill. Since the presentation of the application Prince has died with consumption.

The Governor also declined to remit a fine imposed upon Dr. L. I. Mullen in April, 1887, in the Rappahannock County Court for contempt of court.

The application of James Stilwell for the removal of his political disabilities was granted. About ten't years ago Stilwell was sentenced in the Tazewell County Court to two years' imprisonment for felonious assault.

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. alisations from it are dangerous. We may fairly infer, however, that our Navy Department has all the reliable information attained in attainable. Mr. Herbert gives us of the discouragement of umbrellas.

The best results I have seen from it was in a young man debilitated from malarial fever. I am myself taking it at nights to get sleep."

THE TIMES DAILY PASHION HINT A Wide Subject is Trimming, Elie We



ALL TRIMMING.

If the subject of trimmings were not so wide and varied, we fashion writers would all become victims of monomania. As one enters a store the first sight that meets the eye is a line weighted down with jet and crystal trimmings. And when one looks eagerly after a passer-by to see what her dress is made of, there is nothing but trimming visible.

Whole bodices are made of lace and whole dress fronts of jet. It reminds one of what somebody once said of saladthat "it didn't matter much what the basis of a salad was—whether lettuce, chicken, celery or chips-for it only served as a foundation for the appetizing condiments anyway."

chicken, celery or chips—for it only served as a foundation for the appetizing condiments anyway."

The bodice shown above is an illustration of what I have been saying, for it is all trimming. The bodice is made of lace with velvet folds forming breteiles down the front. The sleeves are made of velvet, and that means a great deal when one reflects upon the price of velvet and its narrowness, in proportion to the size of the sleeve.

It was all very well to use velvet at \$4 or \$5 a yard when one needed it only for a straight collar and perhaps a couple of pocket flaps, but one might better have an all velvet dress than velvet sleeves. For this reason, since the advent of large sleeves, many people have turned to velvetina as a more economical substitute. This material can be had for \$1 a yard, and as it is wider than velvet goes much further. Whatever may be said of its shortcomings, in comparison to the best quality of velvet, it is far superior to the kind that can be purchased for \$1.50.

It comes in many shades, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish it from the velvet.

## JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT,

M. R. Ferriter Waives Examination and is S no on to the Grand Jury,

M. R. Ferriter, charged with the killing of Paul N. Grant, was arraigned before Justice Crutchfield yesterday morn-ing and waived examination. He was at killing of Paul N. Grant, was arraigned before Justice Crutchield yesterday morning and waived examination. He was at once sent on to the grand jury of the November term.

George Miller, the colored boy who had committed a number of thefts in private residences, as stated in Sunday's Times, was arraigned on ten different to the grand jury.

Francis Washington (colored) was charged with breaking in John Podesta's grocery and stealing a lot of groceries. He was also charged with carrying concealed weapons. On poth charges he was sent on to the grand jury.

William Washington (colored) will also have to appear before that body on the charge of carrying a pistol.

S. H. Mandlen was charged with being a fugitive from justice in Norfolk city, and his case was continued until to-day to give an officer from that city an opportunity to call for him.

William Jones (colored), charged with dearrying a razor, was sent to the grand jury.

George Pyle (cofored), charged with

George Pyle (cofored), charged with reaking into the wood-house of William

George Pyle (cofored), charged with breaking into the wood-house of William Poindexter and stealing a chicken, was sent on to the grand jury.

Sarah Murray was charged with stealing a black dress and other wearing apparel from Francis Harris. Her case was continued until to-morrow, in order to secure additional testimony.

Matt Banks, charged with stealing a gold watch from G. B. Woody, was sent on to the grand jury.

The same disposition was made in the case of James Richardson (colored), charged with stealing a chicken from John McGraw.

Henry Bartley (colored), charged with asaulting and beating Rosina Smith, was fined \$10 and costs.

Berkley Taylor (colored) was charged with assaulting, threatening and abusing Nannie Crump. The latter not being present, a rule was issued against her and the case was postponed until to-morrow.

The following were sent to jail on the

present, a rule was issued against her and the case was posiponed until to-morrow.

The following were sent to jail on the charge of being suspicious characters: William Johnson, six months; Charles Manning, alias Waiter Wade, (colored), six months; John H. Coleman (colored), six months; John H. Coleman (colored), six months; Tony McGill, twelve months; J. C. Kober, a young white boy, was sent to the penitentiary.

The following persons were punished for drunkenness: 1
Joe Brown (colored), Armistead Grimes (colored), Charles Leber, Rosa Henly, N. P. Woodward, & and costs each; Doughs Shelton (colored), William Williams (colored), \$2.50 and costs each; Walter Taylor and James Jones were each sent to jail for six months. An attachment was issued against James Mason (colored), who failed to appear, and who was also charged with striking and threatening to cut Fannie Johnson with a knife. John Ashton (colored) was fined \$5 and costs for getting drunk on Sunday, and on the charge of assaulting and striking Mary Hatcher he was fined \$10.50 and costs. Jack McDonough was sent to jail for thirty days.

A number of cases of a trivial nature were dismissed.

## THE MISSING MAN,

Nothing is Known of the Whereabouts of Mr. J. B. F. Joynes,

those who suffer from it. The heartless way in which naval writers have been analyzing in public the incidents of the Yalu fight may prove them to be very professional and scientific—though their radically conflicting views throw doubt even upon this, but it certainly proves them dangerous hands to which to intrust the peace and honer of great nations.—New York Evening Post.

Executive Ciemency Invoked.

Governor Offerrall yesterday declined to grant applications for pardon to the following persons:
Early Taylor, sentenced in October, 1894, in the Greene County Court to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary forman, The case is not in the hands of the police, but the family are making every effort to locate Mr. Joynes whereabouts. He left a letter written to one beer, 1894, in the Greene County Court to three years' imprisonment for bigamy.

A. D. Jackson, sentenced in October, 1894, in the Greene County Court to one year's and one month imprisonment for felonious assault.

John Dove, sentenced in October, 1833, in the Montgomery County Court to the property of the property of the county Court to the property court to the Mr. J. B. F. Joynes, the assistant engineer of steamer company No. 5, who so gineer of steamer compan

Dr. W. H. Gwaltney.

Dr. W. H. Gwaitney.

Dr. W. H. Gwaitney, of Wall's Bridge, Isle of Wight county, died at the Medical College Hospital, at 5:15 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, of typhoid fever.

The deceased was a graduate of the Medical College, and since last April has held the position of resident physician in the hospital. He was taken sick about six weeks ago, and was thought to be recovering, when he suddenly suffered a relapse, which termmated in his death.

Dr. Gwaltney's remains were taken to his home yesterday morning for interment, by Dr. Leslie C. Brock, resident physician at the Retreat.

The deceased was about twenty-one years of age.

Highway Robbery Again.

Highway Robbery Again.

Three negroes attempted to rob Mr. George Tate about 8 o'clock Saturday night, while he was passing along Lester street, near the bridge. He was accosted by a negro, who asked him for five cents, and while Mr. Tate was handing the man the money, he was seized from behind by two other colored men. Before the thieves succeeded in getting any of Mr. Tate's valuables, they were frightened off by the approach of two white men. The case has been reported to the police.

GREAT TEST BEGINS.

1,281 Persons Suffering From Rheumatism Called For a Free Sample of Munyon's Guaranteed Cure.

The Results From Each Case Will Be Published by The Times as the investigation Goes On.

Distribution Continued Tuesday Morning, Beginning at 9 O'clock, at The Times

Yesterday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. The Times office was crowded with cit-izens of Richmond and surrounding towns who wished to obtain a free sam-ple of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. The throng was composed of people The throng was composed of people from all the walks of life. The banks from all the walks of life. The banker, minister, mechanic and farmer, one just as anxious as the other to obtain relief from this dread disease. During the day could be seen on the streets, in the stores, cars and offices, men and women carefully counting out their dose of these wonderful little pellets, fearful that they should miss an hour of the forty-eight in which time Munyon's Remedy is guaranteed to cure.

Professor Munyon's representative was seen at the Lexington Hotel last evening, and in answer to a reporter's inquiries.

Professor Munyon's representative was seen at the Lexington Hotel last evening, and in answer to a reporter's inquiries, said: "We have no doubts whatever as to the result of this test, having passed through the most searching investigations in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, St. Louis, Rochester and Euffalo, made by the leading papers in those cities, and in no case have we failed to cure less than 94 out of every 190 who used the Remedies as directed. "Oh, yes," he remarked, "this company puts up a cure for every disease just as efficacious as this one, and by the time this investigation is finished we expect to have at least 20,000 people in Richmond converted to this school of medicine."

Munyon's Remedies are radically different from those used by the regular school of homeopathy, or any other system of medicine. There is no experimenting, no guess-work, no danger, no loss of time. If you have a disease, Munyon has the cure.

His remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly at 25 cents, and may save your life. Try them.

EHRUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and loins, it seidom fails to give relief after one or two dozes, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE. Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as risins of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart, caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, coating the stomach, coated tongue, the stomach dizzinges, faintness and lack of energy.

tion, dizzinese, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general deblifty, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groins, from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark-coired and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes.

Price, 25 cents.

CATABRH CURE.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 20 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease. If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will cradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, billiousness, jaundice, constipation and

urai and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, billousness, jaundice, constitution and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pnéumonia and breaks up a cold in a tew hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Ashma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Vializer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price, \$1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company put up specifics for hearly every disease; mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

Caution. See that the name is spelled with a "Y"; take no other.

ALL GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS are urgently requested to do their whole duty at the polls to-day and elect our WILLIAM H. ZIMMERMANN Chairman of the German-American Dem-ocratic Club.

Horse Show in New York Creates a Stir In Gotham Sociely.

Gotham Society.

The personally conducted tour to New York November 10th, via Chesapeake and Ohio and Old Dominion steamer, is both attractive and cheap, the rate from Richmond to New York and return, including meals and state-room, being only \$11; tickets good for return within ten days. This party will leave Richmond via Chesapeake and Ohio train at 3 P. M. November 10th, and at Norfolk take the elegant new steamer "Jamestown," reaching New York next day at noon. It is rarely the case that our citizens are offered such a cheap trip to the Metropolis. Think of it. \$11 Richmond to New York and return, including meals and state-room en route in both directions.

The great social event in Baltimore will be the Horse Show, November 5th to 10th—six days. The railroad and steamboat companies have promised low rates to Baltimore for the week of the Horse Show. It promises to be a great

Messrs. T. D. Hooper & Co., bankers and brokers, members of New York Stock Exchange, have opened a branch office at No. 8 south Twelfth street.

Members of the firm are Mr. T. D. Hooper, of New York; Mr. R. K. Heiphenstine, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. George K. Lee, of Richmond, They are prepared to, buy for investment or on margin, stocks and bonds dealt in on New York Stock Exchange, and future deliveries in cotton, grain, and provisions, with exclusive private wire to Washington, Baitimore, New York and Chicago. Bankers and Brokers.

The finest Oysters at Hulcher's. Real merit is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Hood's Sarsapa-rilla is the kind. Try it.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

People's Store

WORKS FOR ITS PATRONS.

Its Patrons Work

It's the United Interest with

that has made Richmond one of the most important retail shopping places in the South

## IN PRICES.

Three months ahead of other Retailers in America-we have drop-

at once and without the asking on the part of our public.

Twenty-Three hundred yards of the Best American Prints, black grounds, with pretty colored printing; 8c has been the price; these

WRAPS. We lead in the prices; let other merchants follow if they

Thousands of the handsomest

Garments here yoked to most as tonishing prices. Oxfort Kersey Coats, might be \$10; we sell at 26.50. Navy or Black Real Chinchilla Coats for \$12.50.

for \$12.50.
Military Double Cheviot Capes for \$3.50.
Covert Cloth Double Capes, with velvet
collar, for \$5.50.
New Golf Cape, plaid interior, Covert
Cheviot, for \$5.50.
Silk Plush Capes, 20 inches in length,
with full sweep, trimmed with Martin
fur, \$5.50.
25 Braided Silk Plush Capes for \$15. New Tariff Underwear prices.

New Tarill Underweat prices.

LADIES' DRAWERS, good cotton, four tucks and wide hem, for 19g.

\$1.45 GOWN for \$1; cluster tucks and embroidery yoke, open neck, with wide embroidery yeseves to match, for \$1.50c. GOWN FOR 29c.; double yoke, trimmed with beading, cambric ruffle, for 29c.

FULL SKIRT, good heavy cotton, wide embroidered ruffle, headed with three tucks, or with wide cambric ruffle, edged with cluster tucks, either for 50c.

DRAWERS FOR Zc.; good heavy otton, with ruffle of embroidery, head-d with cluster tucks, for Zc.

NEW TARIFF PRICES ON NEW VASES. Just received, a new line English Pot-tery Vases, in the most exquisite shapes and magnificently decorated— UNDER THE OLD TARIFF \$2.50 to \$12 each; UNDER THE NEW, \$1 to \$7.50.

Exquisite Bohemian Flower Vases, graceful shapes and gold decorations, old tariff prices, 5oc to \$6 each; under the revised, 29 cents to

Cups and Saucers 25 cents. French China Cups and Saucers—after-dinner and chocolate shapes—Dresden decorations—under the OLD TARIFF 39 dozen; under the NEW, 25c. each. Spoons 29 cents a dozen.

Silver-Plated Teaspoons, plain pattern-under old tariff price, \$1 dozen; the new, 20c. Silver-Plated Tablespoons-old tariff price, \$1.50 dozen; the new, 59c. Water Pitchers 13 cents.

Fire Polished Water Pitchers, half-gal-lon size, value Zc. each, for tic.

## THE COHEN CO. KNOW ALL!



First: That we are the only regularly incorporated Optical Company in the State.
Second: That we have no connection with any other concern and that we employ no traveling agents.

Third: That our only office is located at

915 East Main Street,

our factory at 8 south Tenth street.

Fourth: That the cause of our large and constantly increasing patronage may be found in the RELIABILITY OF OUR SERVICE,

at moderate charges.

For comfort and preservation of the sight have your glasses accurately fitted at our well-known Optical office. Examination Free.

The S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO., 915 E. Main street.

Dry and Uniform Temperature

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PERISHABLE GOODS, At Reasonable Rates.

FIFTEENTH AND CARY STS.

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MONDAY'S

Low Tariff Prices S A L E

TREMENDOUS

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REFER TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT IN SUNDAY'S TIMES.

more important than the Dining-Room You pay a great deal more at a finely fur. nished restaurant than at a lunch counter for the same thing, and very willingly, too. The same thing applies to your owr home, Now we would like to call your attention to a shipment of Buffets just received The prices of these range from \$14.50 to \$65, and they are all POLISHED FINISH. We have also received a shipment of Dining Tables which have elegant POLISHED QUARTER-SAWED TOPS and LEAVING TURNED and FLUTED LEGS. Just think of a Table like the above described, 8 feet long, for \$15. Come to see us. We want your trade and will get it if prices and careful buying are a consideration.

Chas. G.

421 E. Broad Street.

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On the Corner.

Will save you money on anything in the Shoe line. If you want Odds and Ends, if you want the best School Shoes for the least money, if you want the newest styles, then this is the place to come. We will certainly save you from 25c. to \$1 on each

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301 E. BROAD, Corner Third.

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Telephone \$14.
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Office—Twenty-ninth and P streets.
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MANCHESTER OFFICE:

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